WAGES IN NEW-YORK,

THE BUILDING TRADES-WAGES AND HOURS

OF WORK FOR FOUR YEARS. A WORKINGMAN'S HOME-WHAT THE TARIFF

DOES FOR HIM. To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: The men employed in the building trades

and brave of heart, intelligent, and generally more generous than wise. They are quick to respond appeals for help from any aggrieved section of their extremely diversified organization; and probably have to their credit a greater number of "sympathy strikes" than has any similar body of organized labor in America. It is in this everreadiness to strike that a preponderance of generosity over wisdom has been shown.

It is a well-known fact that during the last four years almost innumerable individual strikes have occurred which might have been terminated successfully by a simple conference between employers and employes: yet, by inducing departments of kindred trades to strike in sympathy, more or less prolonged struggles have been caused, in which some degree of bitterness has been manifested for the time being.

No one can deny the completeness of the orgenization of the building trades. That cometeness is the more remarkable when consideration is given to the fact that the trades are split up into all sorts of unions and associations. In old days when there were no organizations of labor, an artisan was paid according to the work which he was able to perform. were only a second-class carpenter he would receive only second-class wages. An inferior mason could not command, and did not receive the pay of a first-class workman. Of course, at that time, the employer was the sole judge of a man's capabilities while that man was in his employ. It is possible, even more than likely, that some unscrupulous employers took advantage of the adverse circumstances surrounding a really capable workman to exact first-class work for secondclass pay. This is one of the things that the erganization of the building trades sought to regulate. In the early days of the organization the evil was reversed. The competent and incompetent men were all placed upon an equal footing in the unions formed by the various trades, and there is no doubt that a great many conscientious employers were compelled to pay

consolerations employers were compelled to pay first-class wages to second or third-class men.

It is to these latter conditions that the large number of dividence of the builting trades or ganization is due. The injustice of the primary conditions were so apparent, and the intelligence of the men was of so high a degree, that a more of the seed of the conditions were so apparent, and the intelligence of the men was of so high a degree, that a more of the seed of the conditions were so apparent, and the intelligence of the men was of so high a degree, that a more of these effective solution was inevitable. Thus it was that there came to be formed varieus subserganizations composed of men not outle up to the standard of first-class ability. These subserganizations composed of men not outle up to the standard of first-class ability. These subserganizations composed of men not outle up to the standard of first-class ability. These subserganizations composed of men not outle up to the standard of first-class ability. These subserganizations are called "helpers," Mosaic Workers' Helpers," There are still others that have not yet joined issues with the main organization. These helpers' unions form the intermediary between apprenticeship and complete acceptance as a skilled workman in a number of asset so the process of the vertical of the workman of the came of the completed to hours of the vertical of the sum of the workman of the came of the vertical of the workman of the workman of the came of the vertical of the workman of the workman of the workman of the workman of the process in the sum of the workman of the workman of the process of the method data and previous of the vertical of the workman of the workma an excellent purpose, in that they enable a competent man to gain the experience which is sure to place him in the rank to which he properly

The building trades are not so directly affected by tariff legislation as many others, but they are affected to a certain extent, as every industry is and to be in a country where the issue is prosrity or adversity, according to the economic pelii's set forth and supported by the two great political parties. If the country is prosperous there is sure to be activity in the building trades, as in all others, and where there is activity there is demand for labor. Now, all men admit that, under an active demand, prices are sure to adthe reversion of the argument goes to prove that there is a demand, that that demand is resultant upon activity, and that the activity is due to general prosperity.

The head centre of the building trades is the Board of Walking Delegates, formed of one representative from each of the various associations The Board has headquarters at No. 12 East Pifteenth-st., where it holds meetings three times every week. I had the good fortune to meet there a day or two age one of the leading members of the Board who represents one of the most important of the unions. He is himself a workman, and earns union wages. He was averse to discussing the labor or any other question in the rooms, but invited me to visit his home in Harlem, an invitation that I gladly accepted the following evening. Perhaps there may be many people who would be interested in knowing just how a representative New-York workingman lives. It may be that his wages are a little above the average. They probably are, He earns \$4 a day as a stonemason, as thousands of others do in that trade, but there are several other kindred trades in which the wages are equally high, and others still outside of the building trades.

The pleasant-faced wife greeted me in a friendly way, and ushered me into the parlor of the pretty flat. The three young daughters of the artisan-all school-girls-were amusing the bright-eyed baby boy, pending the arrival of the father, who had gone to the grecer to pay a monthly bill. When the father came, the girls were sent out into the dining-room to study, the babe was put to bed, and, with a pipe and

Now, I am not going to reveal this artisan's name, simply because he asked me not to. He said that if he were a single man he would never be atraid to "speak right out in meetin'," but he proposed to take no chances of exciting prejudice against himself on the part of any strongly politically biassed employer when his own prosperity or adversity involved the comfort, happiness or distress of his leved ones.
"I have always contended," said he, "that the

workingmen held not only the balance, but the bulk, of political power, yet I have steadfastly objected to the introduction of politics into our labor organizations. Whenever politics has been made the prime consideration of an organization of labor there has followed either actual or suspected corruption, and the influence of the one is as weakening as that of the other. Our labor organizations must be held to the purposes for which they were created. We are intelligent men, capable of understanding the conditions that produce either prosperity or the reverse, and corsequently we know how to vote. When we organize as a trade for the protection or advancement of our trade interests, it is folly to introduce an element so sure as partisanship is, to create internal dis-It might not be a bad idea to organize a cord. It might not be a bad idea to organize workingmen's political club, whose members workingmen's political club, whose members and should be gathered from the various trades, and in that case it would be essentially a political club. I think, however, that the workingmen

of America need little further organization. "We know, in the first place, that under the protective tariff, all industries are thriving. This means prosperity and good wages for all. That that we now have in our grasp, and our hold is all the firmer because our labor organizations stand ready to supplement with their support the just claims that we can make

that it would be bad for American labor, but just how bad nobody knows.

"My idea is that if politics is to be introduced into labor organizations, it should be in an auxiliary form, and purely for educational purposes. "About our trades? Well, we are prosperous.

I have here a comfortable home and a happy family. We have all that we need to eat, drink, wear and amuse ourselves, and a little to put by for the proverbial rainy day. A great many more of our workingmen would have as much, or of New-Tork constitute a representative class of more, if they spent less at the saloons. It costs artisans. They are sturdy men, strong of arm | me \$16 a month for my rent, and this with the other house expenses brings my output up to about \$50 a month, including, of course, butchers' and grocers' bills. It is seldom that I cannot put \$25 at least in the bank every month. I have \$1,000 worth of furniture, all insured, and carry a life insurance of \$3,000. I have always lived within my income, good times and bad, and every man who wants to work can do the same. I need hardly tell you that I do not spend my money in rum shops.

"I know a man who has a wife and four children, who carns on an average \$100 a month. He gives his wife about \$7 a week to run the house with, and the other \$18 he spends for rum. He is a Democrat of course. He is for Free-Trade, or for anything else except the preservation of his own interests and those of his family. I am a Republican, of course, and am for the policy that makes my present happy condition

possible. "If it is true that 'the Lord helps him who helps himself,' it is equally true that Protection

protects those who protect themselves.' The artisan told me that the reduction in the hours of labor since 1589 had meant a large increase in wages, since the men in the building trades now earned as much for eight hours' work as they earned for nine hours two years ago, or ten hours four years ago. He urged me to obtain from the representatives of the various building trades organizations a comparison of the day wages paid four years ago and now, which subsequently I did.

I wish everybody could see the cosey home of my working friend, with its Brussels and tapestrycarpeted floors, its neatly upholstered furniture, lace-curtained windows and tastefully ornamented walls. The pictures are mostly engravings of an excellent sort, and the ornaments, while not expensive, are of the kind that really do ornament. A good upright piano stood in a corner of the parlor. All three of his girls, my friend told me, were taking music lessons. He said that he got the lessons for them cheaply be-

Occupations.	Aug. '92.	Jrs. ago.	yrs. ago
		There	Every e
Stonemasens	54 90	#3.55	83.20
Bluestone cutters	4 00	3 55	3.20
Eccentric Engineers	4 00	3 55	8 20
Stonemasens Bluestone cutters Eccentric Engineers Ornamental Plasterers (In Buildings.) Ornamental Plasterers	4 00		
(The Chanca)		3 11	2 80
Plasterers	4 00	3 55	3 20
House Painters	3 50	3 11	2.80
Plasterers House Painters Other Painters (Journeym	en). 8 50	3 11	9.80
Stair Builders	8 50	3 11	
Carpenters and Joiners	9.50	311	2 80
Framers	3 60	3 20	7000
Steam Fitters	9.50	3 11	2.80
Marble Cutters	3 50	311	9.80
Lutham	9 50	3 11	9.80
Lathers Tin and Sheet Iron Worke	2 50	811	
Mosaic Marble Workers	2.00	0 04	5 40
Cornice and Skylight Mak		2 66	2 40
Cornice and Skyngat Sike	ers. a co		2.40
Derrick men	3 00	2 66	2 40
Electric Wiremen	3 00	2 66	
Cubinet Makers	3 00		2 40
Machinery Constructors	3 00	2 66	
Varnishers (Inside)		2 50	b2 50
Wood Carvers	2 96	m2 96	b2 40
Plasterers' Helpers	22 75	82 75	a2 70
Marble Polishers	275		
Architectural Ironworkers	2 50	2 22	2.00
Marble Cutters' Helpers	2 50	2 22	2.00
Roofers	2 50	2 22	2.00
Roofers Varnishers (Outside)	b2 50	b2 50	b2 50
Cement Laborers	2.50	2 23	25 (00)
Brownstone Rubbers	2.0	9 29	O VM
Endlding Material Handle	rs. 2 00	1 77 1 77 1 77	1 60
Mosale Workers' Helpers	2 00	1 77	1 60
Steam Fitters' Helpers	9.00	1 77	1 60
Tile Layers' Helpers	0.15	1 77	b1 77

(a) eight hours, (b) nine hours.

Concerning these figures it should be explained that the framers receive 45 cents an hour for a working day of eight hours. That scale has been in force since May 1, 1891. Prior to that date, for many years, the framers received 40 cents au hour for a working day of nine hours. The present rate shows an increase of 5 cents an hour and a reduction of one hour a day. The deduction is simple, that the framers up to May 1, 1891, were compelled to work nine hours for the exact compensation that they now receive for eight hours. The varnishers employed on work inside of buildings now receive \$3 a day for a day of eight hours, a rate that has been in operation since September 1, 1889. Outside varnishers have always received \$2 50 a day. Prior to September 1, 1889, there was no distinction between the inside and outside varnishers, all hands receiving the uniform rate of \$2 50 a day for a day of nine hours. A day's work for the outside varnishers has remained at nine hours from first to last.

Up to about four years are the wood carvers were paid at the rate of 30 cents an hour, nine hours to the day. Since then they have earned 37 cents an hour, with a working day of eight hours. For every eight hours worked under the 30-cent scale they carried \$2 40, as against \$2 96 at the present time under the rate of 37 cents an hour, eight hours to the day.

The tile layers' helpers receive \$2 a day, eight hours to the day, and are allowed 15 cents a day for ear-farcs. Prior to May, 1890 their pay was \$2 a day for a day of nine hours, and there was no allowance for expenses.

New-York, September 32. (a) eight hours, (b) nine hours.

DEMOCRATS JOINING A HARRISON AND REID

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Republicans of Philipstown met at the town hall in this village last evening, and organized a Harrison and Reid Campaign Club. General Daniel Butterfield presided at the meeting. Spirited addresses were made by William E. Mason, General Butter-field, Hamilton Fish, fr., and Judge Wood. John H. Iselin was elected president of the club, and 232 signed the roll, among whom were several former Democrats. We expect to do our whole duty in Putnam County.

Cold Spring, N. Y., September 17, 1892.

WOMEN AS OFFICERS OF COURTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Set: In The Tribune of September 11 the following appears in the "Personal" column: "To Miss Lillian C. Rogers has been offered the place of Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for New England. She has for seven years been an attache of the Clerk's office in the District Court, first as typewriter and office in the District Court, hist as typewriter and then with more responsible duties. In fact, she per-sonated the Clerk himself in court on one occasion, when neither he nor his deputy could attend. The new post which has been tendered to her is worth \$2,000; but she modestly declines it, saying that she does not want to change her surroundings, and doubts her capacity for the new place. This is the first time such an honor has been offered a woman by the Federal courts, it is said. Miss Rogers, who is now twenty-five years of age, has two younger sisters, who are also employed in connection with the work

of the District Court."

In answer to the above permit me to state that this is not the first instance in which a woman has been tendered a clerkship in the courts of the United States. Miss Adelaide Utter is clerk of the United States Circuit Court at Kansas City, No., and Miss M. Latham is clerk of the United States District Court at in our individual employments. We do not know Latham is clerk of the United States District Court at Springfield, Mo. As a matter of public interest I say of the male inhabitants of such State, being might state that Miss Phoese Cozzens, the noted twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States District Court at members of the Legislature thereof, is dealed to Springfield, Mo. As a matter of public interest I say of the male inhabitants of such State, being might state that Miss Phoese Cozzens, the noted

Deputy United States Marshal at St. Louis, and after

Deputy United States Marshal at St. Louis, and after the death of her father succeeded him as Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri, by appointment of the late Justice Miller of the supreme Court of the United States, and served until her successor was appointed by President Cleveland in 1850.

Permit me to add that in the city of St. Louis Mrs. M. M. Kingshand holds by appointment the position of a commissioner of the United States Circuit Court. Let me call your attention to another fact which while not relating to the Federal Courts, may be of some interest to your readers, viz: That a woman holds the office of cierk of the County Court of Jasper County in this State, having been elected to that office in 1800 by the votes of the people of that county.

St. Louis, September 14, 1892.

THE RIGHTS OF THE TOWN OF ISLIP.

A STATEMENT OF THE FIRE ISLAND CASE FROM

Sir: It would seem very just and honorable on your part, since you have taken the decided stand against the people of the town of Islip that you have, that would be willing to publish a statement of the case as it looks to us. we have been called inhuman, brutish and unchristian like; pray, what more could be said against us, matter ing not how helmous the crime? The masses reading your sheet, which I must say has been noted for its clearness of language and truth, have come not only to a misrepresentation of the facts in the case, but what's more, they have come to despise us.

But believing that it is because the motives for our actions are not understood by you, and not that you have wilfully slandered us, accounts for The Tribune's present attitude in this unfortunate affair.

When the much-dreaded plugue entered the port of New-York the Federal Government offered to Health Board the spacious and very accessible spot on Sandy Hook for a quarantine station, but as it seems to us your Health Officer didn't appreciate Federal interference and appearent dictation; so seek-ing out laurels for himself, he landed on a very potent facter to our existence; namely, Fire Island. Now for a sum of \$75,000 more than the landlord had ever asked before, the great deal was closed by Governor Flower, and our beautiful summer resort was made pesthouse. Indignation meetings were immediately held in Bay Shore and the best legal advice sought Here it was conclusively shown that the statutes of the State of New-York protected the shores of Long Island from becoming the refuge for a plague driven out of your port. But were we for the convenience of a few people, and to help out a crooked deal, as it made a permanent quarantine station, it would prov millions of dollars. These are facts which the public have so far failed to grasp, just because of the un-fairness of the metropolitan press. I could cite now

assure you that the facts in the case do not bear out

thrown open by our Administration for the reception of the Normannia's presengers, we plead not guilty to the charge of inhumanity; while, furthermore, having acted only through legal channels, we consider our selves not a mob. But may the couris decide as they will, whether to our utter annihilation or prosperity, I have only, in a few words, stated the case as it seems to us here in the town of lallp.

I would say, in closing, that I, bope I have made clearer some of the motives for our action in this very unfortunate affair. FREEMAN'T. HUISE.

Bay Shore, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1892.

A MOUNTAIN WORTH CLIMBING. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In your Sunday editorial entitled "Mountain

Climbing near New-York" you certainly did your read ers a good turn in calling their attention to the feast ers a good turn in calling their attention to the least of good things close at hand, and, as is so often the case, neglected because they are just at hand. Switzer-land, the Engadine, the Tyrol, the Black Forest, the Dolonites, and, in short, all the countries where one finds grand and picturesque scenery on the other side of the ocean, as well as our Rockies and Pacific Slope have charmed me in the course of many pedestrian and equestrian tours; but, all things considered, none of them has offered me more pleasure than I have found just here at home on the shores of our noble Hudson. Hence it seems to me a pity that the unusual beauty and picture-squeness, as rare as they are satisfying, should not be more fully epioyed. One mountain looms above the Tappan Zee and affords from the observatory on its crest an expanse of scenery more varied and extended than one often finds at home or abroad. I refer to the mountain that lies between New York on the north and the upper end of the Pallardes on the south, and can be readily ellimbed from the Piermont Station on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. You for some reason seem to have over looked it. From this height, looking over the river-a this point called the Tappan Zec-the hills on its eastern bank, the Sound and Long island and the Atlantic Ocean can be seen; to the south the heights of Hoboken bound the horizon; to the west the Orange Mountains—some peaks of which are more than forty Mountains—some peaks of which are more than forly affles away—the Ramapo Gap and the site of Tuxedo Fark; and, finally, to the north a vast sea of mountain tops, comprising some of the Catskill and Rerk thire ranges, stretches darkly and grandly to the distant horizon. It is a view that always pleases and almost invariably calls forth superlative exclamations of delight. It will amply repay any one who may make the climb, which, after all, is a very casy one. Sparkill, N. Y., september 15, 1892. F. W. D.

SUFFRAGE UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: "The Evening Post" of this date says, re rights of States to regulate elections; "The sole restriction upon the power of the States in this matter imposed by the Federal Constitution is the provision that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Article XIV. Section 1, of the Constitution says:

"All persons bern or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." Section 2, paragraph 2, of the same article

says: "But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the

States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crimes, the basis of repre-sentation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such main citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years

of age in such State." Article XV contains the phrase which "The Evening Post" quotes.

Did or did not the able men who drafted these articles of the fundamental law of the land which articles of the fundamental law of the land which formulated the expr. solon of the loyal opinions of the country on the outcome of the War, know what they meant! The clear intent of these articles was to give the suffrage to the negroes at the South, and to protect them in the exercise of that suffrage which is clearly meant to be manhood suffrage without educational or property ghalification, and was so understood at the line by every one, Democrat and Republican alike.

cational or property avery one, Democrat and Republican alike.

The great crime of denying the right to vote in a number of States will as surely be followed by National punishment as was the crime of slavery. "The laws of history are as inexorable as the laws of matter," is a sage remark of the historian Leely. We cannot afford to shit our eyes or pass by on the other side when our brother, be he black or white, is beset by thieves. The right to vote is as precious and necessary to the illiterate man as to the free trade college profess r whose wisdom Shakespeare must have had in mind when he said:

"Small have continual plodders ever won Save base authority from others' books."

I think that the above quotations from the Constitution prove that there are several restrictions on the right of the States to restrict suffrage.

New-York, September 6, 1892.

New-York, September 6, 1892.

AMERICAN WATCHES AND THE TARIFF. MARKED EFFECT OF THE M'KINLEY BILL IN ONE BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.

the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: "The Albany Argus," on the 25th inst., said editorially: "The Tribune can with safety be challenged to name a single manufactured article, the price of which has been reduced owing to the more active competition of American producers, effected by the McKinley tariff. Where reductions in price have been effected they can be traced almost directly to reductions in the price of the materials of which the manufactured products were made. There has been a deterioration in quality where prices have been reduced or are stationary and every one knows that wages have not increased." A notable article, familiar to all, for a moment

kept in mind, while a bit of metal is transmuted into beating life, may be instanced to disarm that challenge at each of its five deceptive turns. That which is true of the "manufactured article" here "named" is likewise true of all our manufactured

American watches, the production of which com-passes all the intricacles and the highest skill in

Those 20 per cent reductions above referred at any cost.

to could in no wise "be traced to reductions in the price of materials of which the manufactured products were made," The cost of raw material in watch is infinitesimal; 99.99 per cent of the cost of production is paid to labor. To illustrate: Five cents' worth of steel wrought into hair-springs would be worth \$150,000. 4. The statement that "there has been a de-

terioration in quality where prices have been reduced" might have been improved by a second A proposition "wider of the mark" could carcely have been suggested. Quality of product is now the issue between competitive manufacturers. most marked improvements, covering a like period, which have ever been introduced into watches have been made since the reductions in prices above referred to, a conspicuous fact which 10,000 which comparison will tewellers will affirm, and

reckless with fallacious statements who will con-tinue to assert: "And everybody knows that wages have not increased." Gradually and steadily during the past year wages have advanced. This is shown individual cases and by factory payrolls all over the United States. The trend of wages is upward, and will continue to rise as the beneficial effects of the rear. The record to date is as follows: the McKinley tariff become better understood. Rec-

We are called inhuman and unchristianillie, but I assure you that the facts in the case do not bear out this very harsh statement. If Fire Island was the only place that could be found for detailing the unfortunate people in quarantine, then the accusation would be just, but large and spacious grounds on sainty on vere given by the Federal tovernment just for that purpose, and why your Health other list for that purpose, and why your Health other list for that purpose, and why your Health other list for that purpose, and why your Health other list what has just transpered may seem more justifiable, because our Executive was a chief participant, but I would sake you, has our Governor any more right to make his private property a quaranthe station than has any other private citizen, who has not reached unto "His Majesty's" high office? We would say not but that the higher the office the higher the crime. It would seem to us that he, who above all should keep the law, has broken the law. I said the Governor's private property, the press says the property of the State. But what constitutes State property? I lit not land that the Legislature has accepted, having appropriated the mokey for its purchase? I has this land been so accepted ag fle haw presented in the contract of the state of th

TURNING A DEFECTIVE LAW TO USE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: In a well-considered communication printed
in The Tribune of this date, the writer urges a less

sensational treatment on the part of the press of the probably impending epidemic of cholera, remarks upon the improved sanflary conditions of this city since any former outbreak, and notes the absence among other sources of danger of "slaughter-houses sending their resking, bloody fifth down the street gutters, fat-melting establishments filling the air with their pestiferous odors," etc., etc. If the writer of that communication will take a walk along the river front on the East Side, from Forty second st. northerly, and on the West Side from the same street southerly, he will find numerous slaushter-house he will find numerous slaughter-houses and their necessary accompaniment of rendering and boiling esnecessary accompanies. Indeed, f am told that the larger part of the meats consumed in the city is slaughtered within its limits, and that most of the blood, fat and other refuse is also treated here.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed to prevent fat-rendering, bone-bolling and allied trades from being carried on within a distance of three miles of the corporate limits of any city of this three miles of the corporate limits of any city of this state. Moved by reasons which my respect for the majesty of the Legislature will not allow me even to guess at, some twenty-two counties were by amend-ments excepted from the operation of this law, among which were Eric, Albany, Onondaga, Monroe, con-taining some of the largest cities in the State, and New-York (!!), but not Kings and Queens, showing conclusively that this Legislature "moved in a mysterious way, its wonders to perform."

terious way, its wonders to perform."

Possibly by some oversight, however, that portion
of this city within which a large number of these objectionable businesses are located comes within the provisions of this law, as it is "within three miles of the corporate limits" of Long Island City. In view provisions of the tast and city. In view of what may be impending for the next warm season, should not immediate steps be taken to enforce this law, both in Long Island City and Brooklyn, and in those portions of this city to which it indirectly applies? and is not the general power of the Board of Health sufficient in such an emergency to exped them from all other parks of the city? I see by published statements that in Long Island City suggestions of burning up such establishments were received with appliance. I by no means approve such lawless proceedings. Nevertheless, if by next summer they should still be in existence in their present locations, an outraged public sentiment may easily take this mode of expression. In the meantime the coming cold season will afford ample time for such establishments to change their locations, and it will be no hardship for them to do presently what the force of public opinion must in a very few years force them to do. "In time of peace prepare for war." New-York, September 1, 1892.

POPULAR EVERY DAY EXCEPT ELECTION DAY To the Editor of The Tribune.

While our Democratic brethren are gratultously furnishing good standard Protection Republican literature to the country at large, it might possibly be op portune to suggest to them that a reprint of a few of

the remarks made by that astute political orator, W. Hourke Cockray, at the Chicago Convention regarding Mr. Cleveland's popularity would now be in order. "Mr. Cleveland," remarks Mr. Cockran, "Is a very popular man—the most popular man in the country. Popular every day of the week except election day. Then he is not so popular." As Mr. Cockran is familiar with several things, this is undoubtedly one of them.
No. 225 Pearl-st, New-York, September 24, 1802. THE BASEBALL SITUATION.

TIRED OF THE TWELVE CLUB CIRCUIT.

A CHANGE DESIRABLE-CLEVELAND ALMOST

interrupted flight toward the permant of the National Baseball League, and the followers of the game around the Metropolitan District are naturally a little glum over the prospect. To have the world's championships of 1888, 1880 and 1890, and then to be left out in the cold in '91 and '92 is not exactly to the local enthusiast's fancy. Still, mistakes have been made in both the New-York and Brook, lyn clubs this year which are not likely to happen again,

and better records may be made next season.

As the season wanes it becomes the more apparent that the twelve-club double championship arrangement has been a dismal failure. To have baseball as it was in 1888 and 1889, principles will have to be gone back to. A strong eight-club League circuit and a similar American Association circuit is the best thing to be brought about, and this should be accomplished at the end of the present sesson, no matter what the cost. The St. Louis, Washingseason, no matter what the cost. The st. Louis, washing-ten, Baltimote and Louisville teams are not in the League class, as the appended score will show. Of course there is an agreement binding the present twelve clubs together for a number of years, but the old heads in the League can settle this difficulty just as they settled the troubles that went before, and the sconer it is done the better is

will be for baseball.

It now looks as if the Cleveland team would win the championship in the second helf and be entitled to play off the Bestoffs, winners in the first half, for the world's made. The owners of the Beston Club are chagrined at made. The owners of the nescon Club are chagrined at the unjust criticisms heaped upon them and their players, and say that as far as they are concerned they do not care whether any extra series is played or not. The New-Englanders are also disgusted with the present bulky circuit and the double championship arrangement, and want no more of it. It is admitted that with twelve clubs a double series is almost necessary, but it is not admitted that twelve clubs are an advantageous num-ber to start in a race for the pennant. It is not unlike starting twenty horses on the old-fashioned circular race track—somebody has got to get in somebody else's way.

The general improvement in the work of the local teams is especially gratifying to their loyal friends. As soon as the Glants got within hailing distance, the Bridgerooms woke up and began to mow down their rivals, as they did carlier in the season. Not to win the championship is bad enough, but to be beaten in the race by New-York's experimental team would drive the enthusiasts. over the Bridge fruntle. Still there is a chance that this

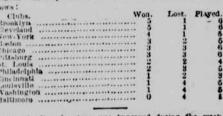
may happen.

The general improvement in the New-York team has been marked. During the last two weeks the team has lost but two games, each by only one run. Cleve'and caused the first defeat, which was due chiefly to an in-American watches, the production of which compasses all the intrincels and the highest skill in mechanism, have twice been reduced in price. On each occasion the reduction was more than 20 per cent, amounting to a total of more than 40 per cent.

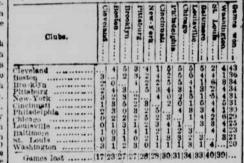
2. Those reductions were owing directly "to the more netive competition of American producers, effected by the McKinley tariff" ("Protection") and the cularged markets to which its auxiliary, Rectprocity, uncertingly pointed.

3. Those 20 per cent reductions above referred.

> week than New-York, and these teams are in Brooklyn and Oleveland. Each won five out of the six games played, the Bridegrooms winding up the week with a double victory. The New-Yorks come next, with four victories and one defeat, while the champions are the only other team to meet with more victories than defeats. The Balthe procession. New-Jersey will send 2,500 men timores did not win a game, while Louisville and Wash-ington won only one each. The week's record is as fol-



and only a miracle can prevent the pretty Ohio city from capturing the coveted trophy. A continuous string of deceats could do it, but that is not likely to-happen. The their good work, gradually climbed up from The four ex-Association teams bring up



Jersey City, yesterday, to witness the game of baseball between the Lorillard A. C. and Cable teams. The Cables outbatted their rivals and taking the lead in the third inning, held it to the end. The all-around work of Fields, Moylan and Cook was excellent. The score:

Ables

Earned runs—Lorillard A. C. 1. Cables 3. First base on errors—Lorillard A. C. 2. Cables 3. Left on bases—Lorillard A. C. 7. Cables 4. First base on balls—Off Herr 7. off Welch 5. Struck out—By Herr 7. by Welch 7. Fron-base hitt—Floras. Szerifice hits—Somers, Fields, E. Drew, Welch Egrert Drew, Boutse plays—Mullins and Fitzgerald. Molornack, Mullins and Fitzgerald. Sholen pages—Duffy Deviin, Moylan, Welch, Eghert Drew, Wild batches—Welch 1, Herr 2. Umplies—Gallagner and Reccher. Time—Two hours.

The Emeralds, of the Cathlic Protestory, and the Volunteer teams played a game of baseball at Van Nest yesterday afternoon. The Emeralds wen by a lively rally at the bat in the fifth inning. The work of Gerrity, Whaten and Keenan was the feature. The score;

A well played game was witnessed by a large crowd at Atlantic Park yesterday between the Williamsburg A. A., and the Jefferson teams. It was a clean fielding, clever pitcher's game. Sax, Bowers, Hahn and Hangan played linely. The Williamsburg men wow by played linely. The score:

Williamsburg A. A. . . . 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 3 The Williamsburg men won by a rally

Jefferons 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 3 0 3 Earned runs Williamsburg A. A. 2. First base on bases Williamsburg A. A. 1. Jeffersons 1. Left en bases Williamsburg A. A. 1. Jeffersons 3. First base on bases Williamsburg A. A. 1. Jeffersons 3. First base on bases Williamsburg A. A. 1. Jeffersons 3. First base on bases Williamsburg A. A. 1. Jeffersons 5. First base on bases williamsburg A. 1. Jeffersons 5. First base on bases will be the property of the pro

The Cuban Glants and Lake Champlain teams crossed bats at the Long Island Grounds yesterday, the chocolate-colored players winning easily. Grant, Williams and

GAMES TO-DAY.

Baltimore vs. New York, at Baltimore. Boston vs. Brocklyn, at Roston. Washington vs. Philodelphia, at Washington. Cincinnati vs. Cleveland, at Cincinnati, Acutsville vs. Chicaco, at Louisville. St. Louis vs. Pittsburg, at St. Louis. OTHER RASEBALL GAMES.

Elikton, Md., Sept. 25.—The Newark baseball team inst with a defeat here yesterday, at the hands of the home team, by a score of 18 to 3. Hawke, of the St. Louis Ciub, pitched for Elikton. The Newarkers were upable to do anything with his delivery. Gilbert, formerly a third baseman of the Orieles, started to pitch for Newark, but, owing to a sore arm, retired after the first inning. Struck out by Hawke 15, by Willis 4. Hawke, when asked if he intended to pitch any more for the Browns this season, answered that he did not. From what he said is a thought that he would rather play with either the this season, answered has he dud rather play with either the Philadelphia of the Baltimore teams.

St. Louis, Sept. 25.—The St. Louis and Cincinnati teams played two games to-day, Cincinnati winning both. The score of the first game was 5 to 2, and of the

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. Is the only train in the world equipped with ladies' malds, stenographers and typewriters financial nows and market reports and United States Mail Books.

FOR A FINE CELEBRATION.

FORMATION OF THE MILITARY PARADE.

PRATT'S "TRIUMPH OF COLUMBUS"-FUNDS COM-ING IN-PROMINENT PEOPLE EXPECTED.

The official announcement for the production of "The Triumph of Columbus," a musical allegory written and composed by Silas G. Pratt, in Carnegie Music Hall en Monday evening, October 10, is now made public. Miss Jennie Dutton, Miss Kathrin Hilke, sopranes; Mme. Rosa Linde, contralto; William H. Rieger and Homer Moore, Carl Duft and Fred. Gillette, barytones, all Americans, will be the principal soloists.
Then there will be the Columbian Choral Union of 500 voices, including a special choir of thirty boys from St George's Church, and an orchestra of eighty musicians to carry the body of the cantata. The composer will personally conduct the production of his creation. Miss Hattle Leonard and Mrs. J. B. Bryan will be the planists, and Victor Harris organist.

Depew will deliver the Columbian oration. Among the patrons will be Chauncey M. Depew, J. M. Varian, Elliott F. Shepard, Adolph L. Sanger, Governor Flower, Thomas L. James, Charles H. Dit-son, Horace L. Hotchkiss, ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, B. Rich, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, William Steinway, A. Obrig, E. M. Knox, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Braun, F. C. Shores, Miss Amy Fay, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Arch-bishop Corrigan, William R. Grace, General Horace Schmidt, the Rev. Brother Anthony, the Rev. Eaton, Bartlett Arkell, Cornellus O'Rellly, Mrs. Laura C. Langford, Mrs. John Dennett Champlin, Bishop Pot ter, Anton Seidl, Edward T. Potter, George M. Van Hoesen, John Noble Stearns, William Fahnestock, William L. Heermance, Floyd Clarkson, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, William Mason, Henry H. Wother-spoon, Nahan Sietson, A. J. Dittenhoeffer and C. F.

Tickets are to be had by subscription only Brentano's, in Union Square, and at E. schubert & Co.'s, in No. 23 Union Square.

Two new subscriptions towards the fund required for the festivities have come in. They are from the Fullman Palace Car Co., \$500, and General Horace

New-Mexico, sent in a letter of acceptance. He wri that he is taking great interest in the Columbian Celebration, since he was originally a New-Yorker hims and that he will make his best endeavors to be present with his entire staff. The anniversary march has been awarded by Walter Damrosch to Harriet Estelle Brown, daughter of Thomas J. Brown. It is entitled "Columbo," and its refrain is "All Hail the City of Genoa, the Birthplace of Christopher Columbus." headquarters for the military parade are in the New-York Hotel. General Martin T. McMahon, the grand marshal, is assisted by Lieutenant R. H. Paterson, U. S. A., and Lieutenant David Price, U. S. A.

The military parate on October 12 will start at Bowling Green. The lines will form in the streets Bowling Green east and west of Broadway. Troops coming from the West will assemble on the west side of Broadway, and those from the Eastern States, on the east. The military parade proper will have the First and Second Brigades of this State, and the regular troops from the Atlantic Coast and the Great Lakes. The cavalry, from Fort Wayne will be here, and the garrisons from Forts McHenry, Adams, Monroe and Warren. There will also be 200 cadets from West Point. One thousand sailors and marines will also

the procession. New servey will said Governor Abbett will be escorted by the Essex Troop, all mounted. Pennsylvania's provisional Fragide of 4,000 will be under command of Governor Patrison, who will be escorted by the City Troop, of Philadelphia, 100 men, mounted. There will also be 2000 National Book 100 National Constitution of Courtebner, from Connecticut and about 1,500 from Constitution of the City and Brooklyn and the pretty Ohio city from y. A continuous string of definition of the Pennsylvania's pravisional Fragilian in the lead of the volunteer, exempt and Veteran first he head of the volunteer, exemp selected from her militia brigades, and Governor Abbett will be escorted by the Essex Troop, all

The parade will sail through parallel lines, formed by ships of the Merchant Marine, between Robbin's Reef and Bedlow's Island. After the last ship of the Government squadron has passed, the head of the line of the merchantmen will follow in the wake of the warships. Here saintes will be exchanged.

When the men-of-war arrive off lifterside Park they will anchor, but the excorting column, still preserving parallel lines, will continue up the Hudson River to two turning points, where they will head down the stream scain. The parade will last about three hours, beginning at 12:30 p. m.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sunrise, 5:48|Set, 5:47|Moon set, 8:23 p m|Moon's age, 6
HIGH WATER TO-DAY. A.M.—Sandy Hock 10:50 Gov. Island 11:11|Itell Gate 0:13 P.M.—Sandy Hock 11:14 Gov. Island 11:26 Hell Gate 1:04

INCOMING STRAMERS. TO-DAY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27. WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 28.
Liverpool sept. 21.
Stetfin, Sept. 12.
Liverpool, Sept. 20.

OUTGOING STEAMERS. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27. Mail closes. mils. Havel, N G Lloyd, Bremen ... Havel, N G Lloyd, Bremen ... 0:00 a m 9:00 a m
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.
Germanic, White Star, Liverpool ... 7:30 a m 10:30 a m
City of Paris, Inman, Liverpool ... 7:30 a m 10:00 a m
City of Washington, N 1 and Cubs,
Havana ... 1:00 p m 3:00 p m
Westernland, Red Star, Antwerp ... 7:00 a m 10:00 a m
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.
City of Para, Pacific Mail, Colon ... 10:00 a m 12:00 m
Alvent, Atlas, Jeremie, &c ... 10:00 a m 12:00 m

SHIPPING NEWS. PORT OF NEW-YORK-SUNDAY, SEPT. 25, 1892.

Steamer Servia (Br), Dutton, Liverpool Sept 17, Queenstown 18, with mose and passengers, to Vernon H Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:11 p m. Steamer Nacocenee, Smith, Savannah, with mose and passengers, to R L Walker.

Steamer Wyanoke, Beat, Richmond and Newport News, with mose and passengers, to Old Donlinen. St Co. Steamer Indiana, Boggs, Liverpool Sept 10, Queenstown 12, with mose and passengers, to Juternational Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 a m.

Steamer Taormina (Ger), Koch, Hamburg Sept 8, with mose, to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 a. m.

Steamer Elise Merie (Gar), Hinsch, Hamburg Sept 8, in ballast, to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 a. m.

in ballant, to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 a. m.

United States Steamer Philadelphia, from Newport, R. I. Steamer Nevada (Br), Cushing, Liverpool Sept 14, Queenstown 15, with mote and passengers, to A. M. Underfall & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 p. m.

Steamer Werra (ter), Peale, Genou Septembor 14, Gibraitar 10, with mote and passengers to Oelricha Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 n. m.

Steamer Dunmore (Br), Campbell, Philadelphia; Ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Steamer Dunmore (Br), Campbell, Philadelphia; Ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Steamer Geninole, Platt, Jacksonville and Charlests, with mote and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer City of Columbia, Stevens, West Point, Va. with mote and passengers to Horato Hall.

Steamer Manhattan, Bragg, Portland, with mote and passengers to Horato Hall.

Steamer Herman Winter, Nicherson, Boston, with mote 14 f B Bimock.

Park Avola (Br), Martin, Windsor, N. S. 8 days, with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co. vessed to J. W. Purker & Co. SUNET—Wind at Sandy Hook, light, S; hazy.

At City Island, light, S; cloudy.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS-FOREIGN PORTS.

THE MOVIMENTS OF STEAMERS-FOREIGN PORTS.
Steamer Umbria (Br), McKsy, from Livergool, salied
from Queenstown for New-York, September 23.
Steamer La Champagne (Fr), Boyer, from New-York, arrived at Cherbourg, September 24.
Steamer Allen (Ger), Curistoniers, from New-York for
Brumen, arrived at Southampton, September 25.
Steamer Elbe (Ger), Von Geessel, from Brumen, salied
from Southampton for New-York September 26.
Usamor, Wfrichism (Dutch), Basker, salied from Bettariam, far New-Yerk, September 24.
Steamer Elbe (Ser), Von Geessel, From Brumen, Wfrichism (Dutch), Basker, salied from Bettariam, far New-Yerk, September 24.